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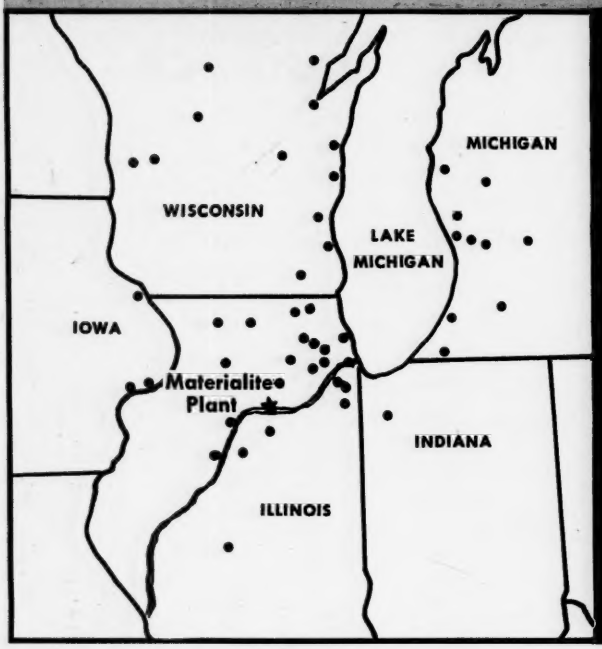

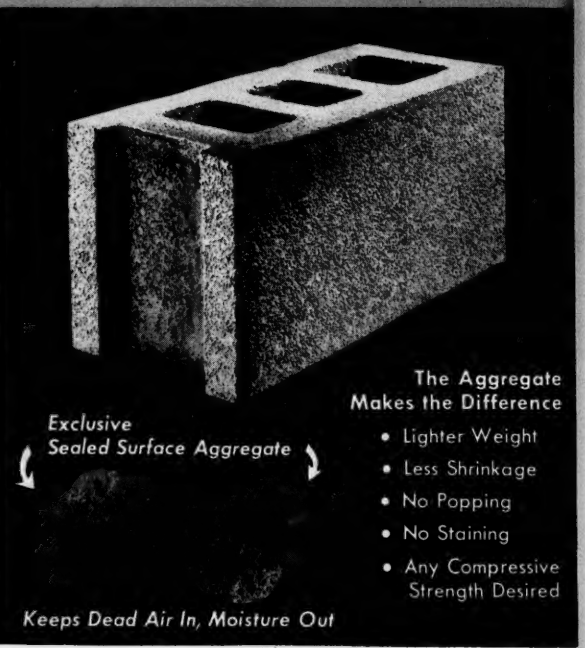
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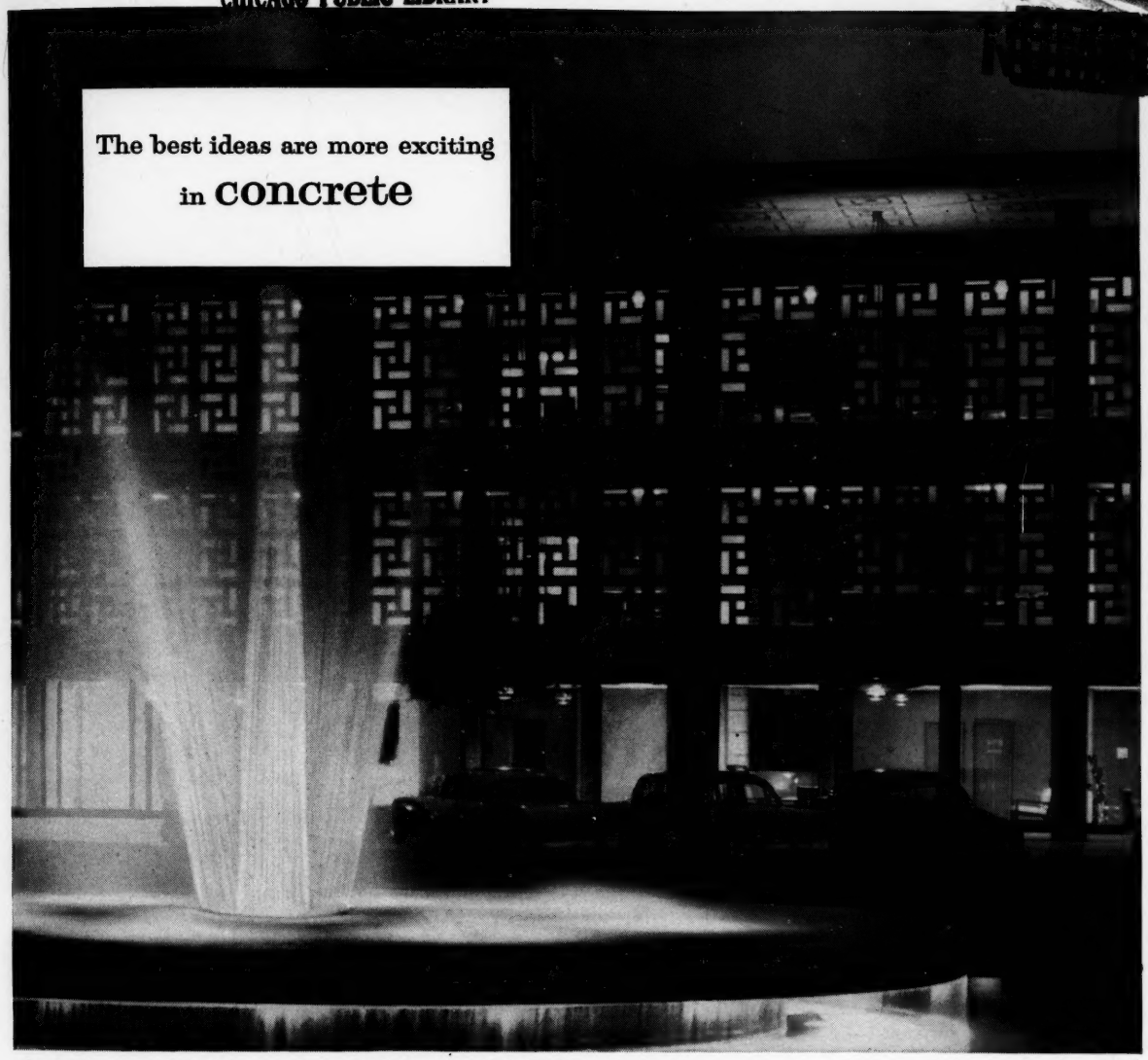

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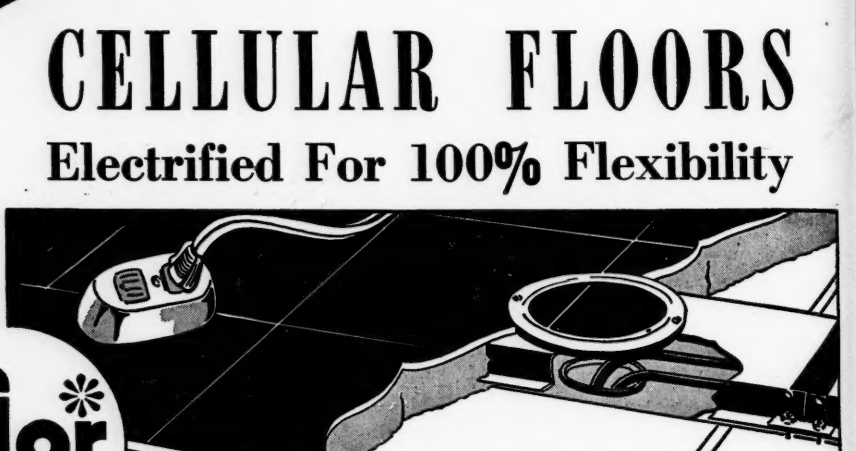

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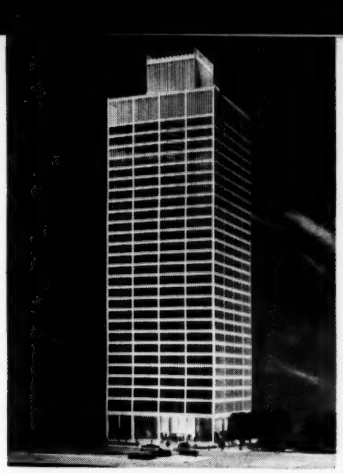

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PUBLISHED BY THE CHICAGO CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Volume 4 *Number 4* *January, 1961*

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221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois *DEarborn 2-7197*
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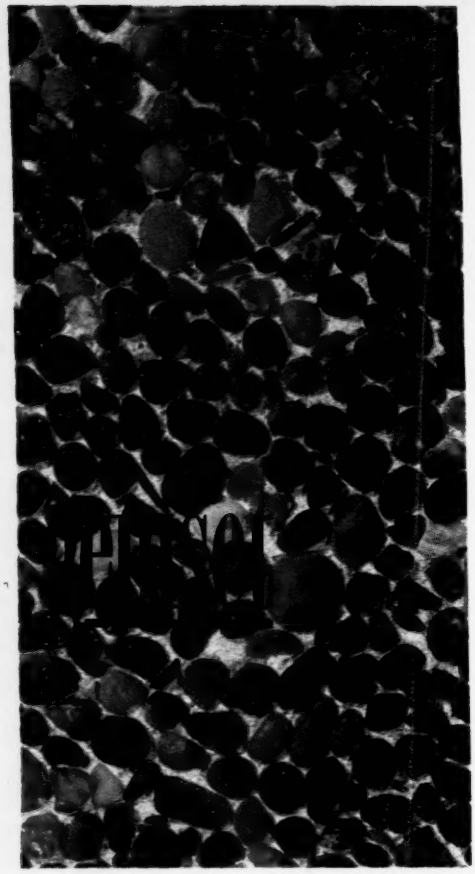

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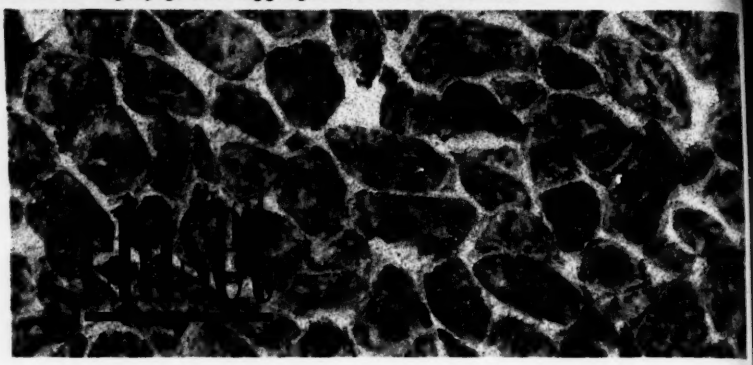

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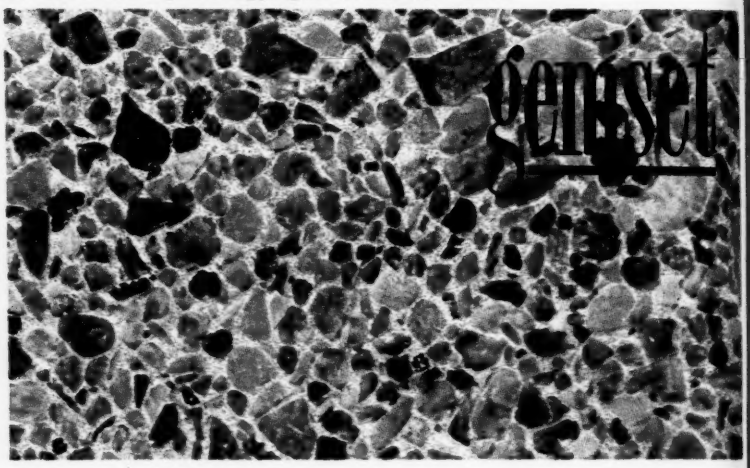

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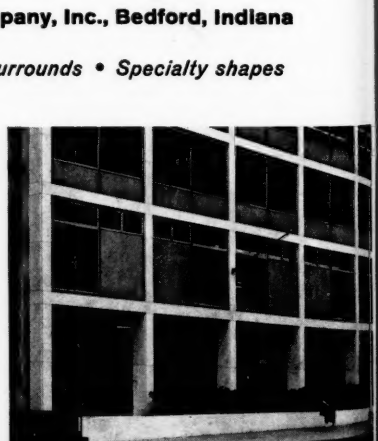

Exposed aggregate texture of Earley Proces spandrels here contrasts with marble columns

Earley Process Mosaic produced by Indiana Limestone Company, Inc., at Bedford, Indiana, under license by Earley Studio, Rosslyn, Virginia.

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MEETINGS

A Toast To Mies In February

The work of Mies van der Rohe, Mies as an individual, and Mies as a contributor to the growth and reputation of Chicago will be the topic of discussion at the next regular meeting of the Chicago Chapter, AIA, to be held Tuesday evening February 7th at the Arts Club—cocktails at 5:30, dinner at 6:30.

To do justice to the occasion, the Chapter is fortunate in having Philip Johnson as master of ceremonies. He will 'head up' an outstanding panel which will pay homage to Mies. The panel will include Gordon Bunshaft, Phyllis Lambert, and John Entenza.

The meeting will review and discuss architectural history in the making and accordingly will be a historic meeting for the Chapter.

'Fete Charette' And The WAL

Members of the Chicago Chapter of the Women's Architectural League benefit committee gathered at a "Christmas Coffee" on December 14th, at the beautiful Graham Foundation on Superior street.

Discussion centered around the Fete Charette, an unusual benefit dinner dance to be given by the WAL on February 10th at the Meadows Club. According to Mrs. Manning, Chicago architects will have an opportunity to recall their college days, for a feature of the benefit will be a "Charette" or competitive sketch problem to be judged by a jury and awarded a prize. Students now attending the school of architecture at Navy Pier will sketch live models and all guests who are architects will be free to compete as well. The prize will be awarded before the end of the evening.

Among the women serving on the benefit committee are Mrs. Edward L. Burch, Wilmette, Mrs. Frank Cauley, Evanston, Mrs. R. Rea Esgar, Chicago, Mrs. Harry Nortman, Riverdale, Mrs. Lee C. Mielke, Glen Ellyn, Mrs. Carl Metz, Chicago, Mrs. John R. Fugard, Sr., Chicago, Mrs. Walter Sobel, president of the WAL, Wilmette.

The Chicago Chapter of the Women's Architectural League provides the only scholarship grants to be given to students of architecture at Navy Pier. The grants enable promising students who have completed studies at Navy Pier to continue their architectural education at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

The benefit is being supported by the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects of which the WAL is an auxiliary.

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GEORGE W. LINDSTROM

Born: Chicago, Illinois, 1925. Education: University of Illinois, Bachelor of Science. Professional Training: Draftsman with Pace Associates, Chief Draftsman with Robert Johnstone and currently chief draftsman with Lunstrom and Skubic. Member of Construction Specifications Institute. Licensed in Illinois.

Newly Elected Associate Member

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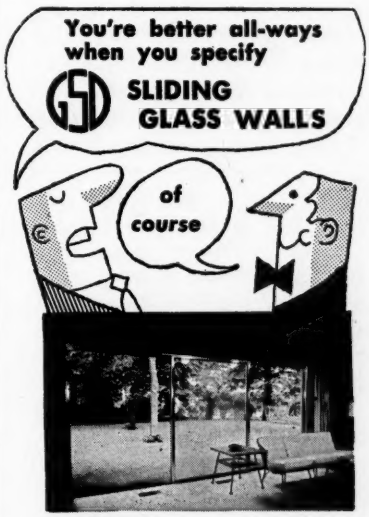
Born: Chicago, 1937. Education: University of Illinois, Bachelor of Architecture. Professional Training: Draftsman with Holabird & Root for three years, currently a draftsman with Perkins & Will. Member of Construction Specifications Institute.



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Looking Ahead — We Keep Our Forward Motion

by William J. Bachman, AIA, president, Chicago Chapter

■ At this time of the year it is natural to take a re-appraisal of the activities of a voluntary organization, and to see if there aren't a few spots at least, that might receive some thought and consideration in the coming year. There is no better way to accumulate several file drawers full of correspondence and documents than to serve as a Member of the Chicago Chapter Board, and after a while you remember certain things that were written and you dig back in to find out just what has gone on, and perhaps what had been done as a result of some of the reporting of previous committees.

On several occasions I have referred to a report of June of 1954 that was made by a Committee on Objectives and Organization of the Chicago Chapter, chairmaned by Mr. D. Coder Taylor. It was relieving to realize that we had followed many of these recommendations and had accomplished such things as a Dues Structure that permitted better Chapter operation, a sound and spirited Chapter publication, now known as the "INLAND ARCHITECT," that we have hired an Executive Director, and we basically divided our committees up into four categories, assigning directors as council chairmen of each of these four general headings. These are divided into Community Relations, Research and Development, Education and Office Practice, and Chapter Affairs. What we have actually accomplished under each of the committees in the sub-headings, at times is questionable, and I wonder now if we should not focus some of our attention on one of these particular categories, namely, Research and Development.

Architectural Research and Development

If there is an area that needs more interest, concentration and consideration, it is the several suggested committees that might be classed under Research and Development. These include Building Types, Special Interests —including Human Safety, Climatology and Environment — Building Materials, Building Methods, and Historic Buildings. These various committees offer tremendous opportunities for interested Architects to display their talents and analytical abilities for the furtherance of their Profession.

Separate groups under Building Types might choose to analyze school buildings, medical buildings, churches, mass housing, individual housing, or any one of the several phases of land use. Undoubtedly there are many young men who are interested in studying specific building types; many who are interested in becoming acquainted with new building types, and to contribute their own thinking for the development of better design criteria in these several types heretofore mentioned. Personal discussion is the only manner in which results can be achieved because publication, or writing about specific types, is long and slow in process of evolvement.

Rather than discuss all of the headings, let us turn to building materials as another potential source of genuine analytical research and contribution. Current analysis of prestressed concrete is very needed, and the lack of architectural analysis is delaying the possible development of this material.

I will not repeat the article by Mr. Ross H. Bryan, writing in the AIA Journal for December, 1960, but I do recommend that all Architects read that article, on Page 74, to realize that the problem of use of prestressed concrete sets it apart as a separate, individual material, and not as a substitute for any other material. We can recall the problems of John Roebling in his development of the suspension bridge theory and construction, as being a meticulous, imaginative, and intense investigation into the problems of the suspension-type structure. This research, done on the part of an individual, developed many methods as well as the total design of the structure, so that the structure would become possible. In the particular instance of prestressed concrete, we should look to kindred professions for combined thinking in order that results of investigations might prove more rapid than were they to be approached on individual basis.

Building methods offer another field for great imagination on the part of Architects. Precasting, tilt-up, pre-form, lift slabs, and innumerable other types and methods that have evolved and are evolving, constitute an excellent field for Architects to brain-storm. Certainly many other methods of construction might evolve if effort were really bent toward development of such method.

If there is any single area which this Chapter has to concentrate on in the next few years, it is the area of research and development. The endless possibilities, the challenges, and the downright necessity, will demand that our Membership develop this area. □

Total Redevelopment and the South Central Area Plan

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by Thomas W. Claridge

Tom is reporting on the luncheon at McCormick Place which unveiled the South Central Plan. Ira Bach; Phil Doyle, Commissioner of Land Clearance; Hartman of S O M, Fahey Flynn, and Mayor Daley participated in presentation and discussion.

We feel Tom has a point here—where do the DP's go? Maybe there's a balance between complete evacuation of an area and no action at all. We've heard Tom's answer and we hope he'll write it for us shortly.

■ With the presenting of the Central South Area Plan by the Chicago Plan Commission, Department of City Planning, and the Chicago Land Clearance Commission at the McCormick Place Main Banquet Hall, last November, a new concept and policy in Urban Renewal of Chicago was initiated: that of total clearance of blighted neighborhoods without thought for rehabilitation.

The Central South Area being bounded by the South Expressway on the west, Lake Michigan on the east, Southwest Expressway on the North, and Pershing Road on the south comprises 950 acres of which 518 acres or 55% is already improved or about to be improved by Prairie Shores, Lake Meadows, Michael Reese, Illinois Institute of Technology, redevelopment projects 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 37th – Cottage Grove, 25th–South Parkway, and State Pershing Shopping center. CHA and PHA projects of Stateway Gardens, Clarence Darrow, Ida B. Wells Homes, Prairie Avenue Courts, and Dearborn Courts comprise an additional 162 acres or 17%.

Remaining is an area of 270 acres or 30% termed the "Gap Area" now separating Lake Meadows and the Illinois Institute of Technology as first stage for action of total clearance. This area or plan "A" is bounded by 31st Street, South Parkway, 35th and Michigan, would be primarily residential when broken down into 8 communities. The second portion of plan "B" of the "Gap Area" will constitute a Technical Center bounded by 35th, Michigan, Pershing Road, and State Street. This center would be closely related to the Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Plan "A" calls for construction of 13,000 dwelling units ranging from high rise, medium rise, low rise, for a total of 23,000 dwelling units in the Central South Area. The first stage of the "Gap Area" would be a new construction of 3,000 dwelling units with 10,000 future dwellings for long range planning. As the presently built 55% of the 950 acres contains a total of 10,000 dwelling units, mostly high rise, the new additional 13,000 dwellings would approximate the total existing blighted dwellings of 22,-369. Thus more families are to move into relocation units than new units are to be built, by approximately 10,000 families.

Relocation of the existing slum families would proceed in stages, under the city's established relocation policy. This policy, adapted by the City Council in 1959, states that each displaced family will be assisted in finding improved housing. No building will be demolished until residents have been satisfactorily relocated.

Reconstruction of the area on a carefully staged basis would enable many present residents to find houses in redeveloped portions of the community. Existing and Proposed CHA units in and near the community would be available to accommodate families who qualify for public housing.

First for Total Redevelopment

This is the first complete community in Chicago to undergo total redevelopment under the Central South Area Plan of Chicago, a 22 year, 1½ billion dollar program of which the cost for the Central South Area portion is estimated approximately at $250,000,000. The objectives of the plan are the following:

1. To establish a unique, diversified and attractive residential community near the heart of the city.
2. To assist in meeting the city's need for middle and low income housing for all family sizes.
3. To create an integrated community, with a wide range of housing types.
4. To support and encourage improvement programs of the medical and educational institutions in the area.
5. To provide for the development of natural neighborhood units, separated from heavy volumes of traffic. Each would be served by adequate schools, parks, churches. shops and streets.
6. To relate traffic planning in this community to transportation lines in adjacent areas.

The plan was beautifully presented by slides and monologue by Fahey Flynn, columnist; Ira Bach, Commissioner of Depart-

ment of Planning; Phil Doyle. Commissioner of Land Clearance; and William Hartman of Skidmore Owings & Merrill. While viewing the presentation, one was completely captured by the "newness" and the "need" for redevelopment but upon further analysis, one soon discovers glaring misconceptions and omissions by the Public Agencies.

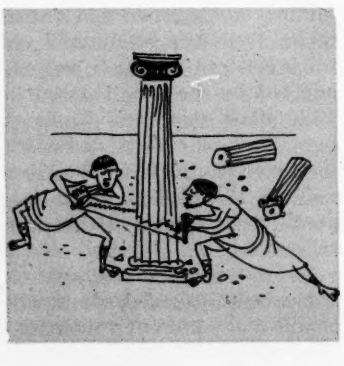
Individual Rights

The first being the concept of total redevelopment. Can we as architects allow the public agencies to develop plans that will destroy the individual's right to own and manage property? Are we allowing public agencies to relocate 22,000 families in one area to other distressed areas which will eventually need some form of Urban Renewal? This costly approach will be staggering to the general public tax payer and will be the undoing of private enterprise to initiate and assist urban renewal from "within" the community by the "people"– not large institutions, real estate barons, and life insurance companies.

The entire concept of Urban Renewal should stem from the people and individuals in the community to upgrade their property and initiate a spirit of pride in their community. This is the basis that plans like Hyde Park, Englewood, Near West Side, South Shore O'Keefe are based on; certainly some clearance is necessary but not total clearance or redevelopment. Hyde Park's clearance was approximately 50 acres, while in comparison, the entire South Central Area will be 950 acres or roughly 2000%.

Analysis of the objectives of the plan seem wonderful for any community but have they been answered by this total redevelopment concept? I say, No! An integrated community will not result because of this plan; if anything, the result will be a segregated community. Segregation will exist due to the economics of rentals. As the rentals in the Meadows and Prairie Shores average approximately $32 per room or $128 for a one bedroom unit or $160 for a two bedroom unit, certainly low income families and middle income families cannot afford these rentals. Low income and middle income families can afford $95 a month for a one bedroom unit and $125 maximum for a two bedroom unit based upon studies by the Chicago Housing Authority and Federal Housing Authority. The plain fact remains that there aren't enough families being formed to fill this created economic market.

The objective of relocating the 22,000 families in this small area to other areas of "satisfactory" housing is almost a Herculean task even for the city agencies. Urban Renewal Relocation in Hyde Park has almost become non-existent due to the rental economics and vacancies in urban renewal areas or integrated areas are less than 2%, which virtually eliminates relocation as a "practiced" program by the Public Agency. The hard core truth is "relocatees" find housing themselves as best they can and it is far from satisfactory; in fact, it is about the same in quality as the unit that is proposed to be demolished.



The time is approaching when the Chicago Housing Authority must plan to co-op the newly constructed relocation housing for the salvation of the taxpayer. This will place the individual family in a responsible position to maintain housing and instill the pride in the community and building the family occupies. Certainly this concept might then stop the flow or flight of the middle income and high income populous to the suburbs and eventually induce the sensible family of high income to come back to a city that eliminates welfare programs that he, the taxpayer, must support.

If total redevelopment is the city's answer to Urban Renewal, which I feel is a poor program, then let us architects propose that the new units at least be cooperatives in which the individual of low and middle income can truly afford under the Federal Housing Authorities program of 213 Cooperative. This program will insure the individual an opportunity to own the real estate in which he lives and participates in community affairs.

A program of cooperatives would also eliminate the "real estate barons" who are getting rich at the taxpayers expense in these land clearance or total development schemes. Relocation housing can then be built and developed on a cooperative basis to the advantage of the taxpayer and occupant and lessen the welfare tax initiated by the liberal politicians. The time is here, not approaching, when we, as architects, must revaluate the concepts of Urban Renewal and slove its problems. We can't wait for the Public Agencies to accomplish our task, or better yet, if we do we will be a non existent group in fifty years. □

Stainless Steel —

ART ROOM
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a review of its architectural characteristics

■ Stainless steel's use in architecture has increased rapidly during the last few years. Several factors have contributed to the metal's growing use. One is the trend towards light, free designs, as exemplified by curtain wall construction. Second is increased knowledge about the forming of stainless steel on the part of architectural metal fabricators. Third is the awareness by architects of the special design and detailing possibilities which can reduce the cost of using stainless steel in building. In many cases, architects are now specifying stainless steel components at comparative costs, or at a premium so low that it is soon amortized by the metal's low maintenance costs.

Most architects are aware of stainless steel's lasting, handsome appearance. However, some may not realize the variety of new finishes and treatments—polishing, coloring, texturing—made available in the last few years to provide opportunity for greater individual expression.

TYPES OF STAINLESS STEELS

An architect or architectural specification writer need concern himself with only a few types of stainless steel.

Type 302 stainless steel—"18-8"—is considered the all-purpose grade. Typical mechanical properties in sheet form are 40,000 pounds per square inch yield strength, and 85,000 psi tensile strength. Type 302 is easy to form and fabricate. Weldments are strong, tough and corrosion resistant, and blend with the parent metal when ground and polished. Possessing excellent resistance to atmospheric corrosion, it is the grade normally used for exterior architectural applications.

Type 316 stainless steel is a modification of Type 302 to which molybdenum has been added to further increase corrosion resistance.

Type 430 stainless steel closely resembles Type 302 in fabrication and service. It does not have as much corrosion resistance as Type 302. Nonetheless, it has suitable resistance to weathering and atmospheric corrosion for mild industrial and urban conditions. Major architectural work has been done with this grade and it is particularly useful in store fronts and entrances which generally receive more maintenance. Type 430 stainless is satisfactory for practically all interior applications.

Higher strength grades are available for structural elements.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

Stainless steel is superior as a structural material. Most architectural components are formed from stainless sheet and strip with tensile strengths normally available up to 120,000 psi, with still higher strengths possible for heavily stressed members. Stainless steels can and should be used in thinner gages than other metals for optimum economy. The hard, dense surface of stainless steels resists scratching and gouging better than softer ferrous or nonferrous metals. The coefficient of thermal expansion of the stainless steels compares favorably with that of glass and other commonly used architectural materials.

Stainless steel is visually compatible with other architectural materials. It blends, yet contrasts subtly, with brick, stone, wood, glass and other metals. Stainless is *physically* compatible with other architectural materials, too. It withstands the alkalies and caustics in lime and mortar, and can therefore be used in direct contact with brick, stone or ceramics. Stainless steels can be, and are, washed with the most active detergents used in window cleaning. There is no need to protect or refinish stainless steel window frames.

AVAILABLE IN ALL FORMS

Stainless steels are produced in virtually all standard metal forms and sizes, plus many special shapes as well. Tensile strengths of 75,000 to 125,000 psi, or higher if needed, mean that structural function can be incorporated with decorative beauty in floating stairways, grills and guards, hardware and similar applications.

Stainless steels are produced in the form of tubing, both welded and seamless. Welded tubing is made up to 30″ diameter, seamless to over 8″ diameter.

Sheet and strip are, of course, the products most often formed into architectural components. These products are available in practical architectural thicknesses from .010-inch (or as low as .001-inch for special applications—weather stripping, for example, at .005-inch to 3/16-inch). Heavier plate material also is available.

Sheet dimensions are normally subject to the same restrictions which apply to all architectural metals.

WIDE VARIETY OF FINISHES AVAILABLE

Standard finishes obtainable from stainless steel producers vary from non-reflective to an almost "mirror-like" polished surface.

Three finishes available on stainless steel sheets are generally familiar to architects:

No. 2D is a cold-rolled finish

with a soft, non-reflective surface. This grade is usually preferred for large flat areas such as curtain wall spandrels, column covers and the like.

No. 2B is a bright, cold-rolled finish similar to, but somewhat brighter than, 2D. The surface is moderately reflective and is often specified for gentle highlighting in mullions, column covers (normally above ground level) and standard or special windows. Type 430 in a 2B finish is particularly bright and often specified for store front application because of the minimum polishing or buffing needed to achieve a high finish.

No. 4 finish has a grained, bright, smooth finish. Because the finish is obtained by grinding and polishing, it can be produced after fabrication. This is the finish often specified when welds must be blended, or fabrication marking removed for eye level installations. It is the normal finish for entrances, column covers, interior and exterior trim, and all traffic-resisting applications.

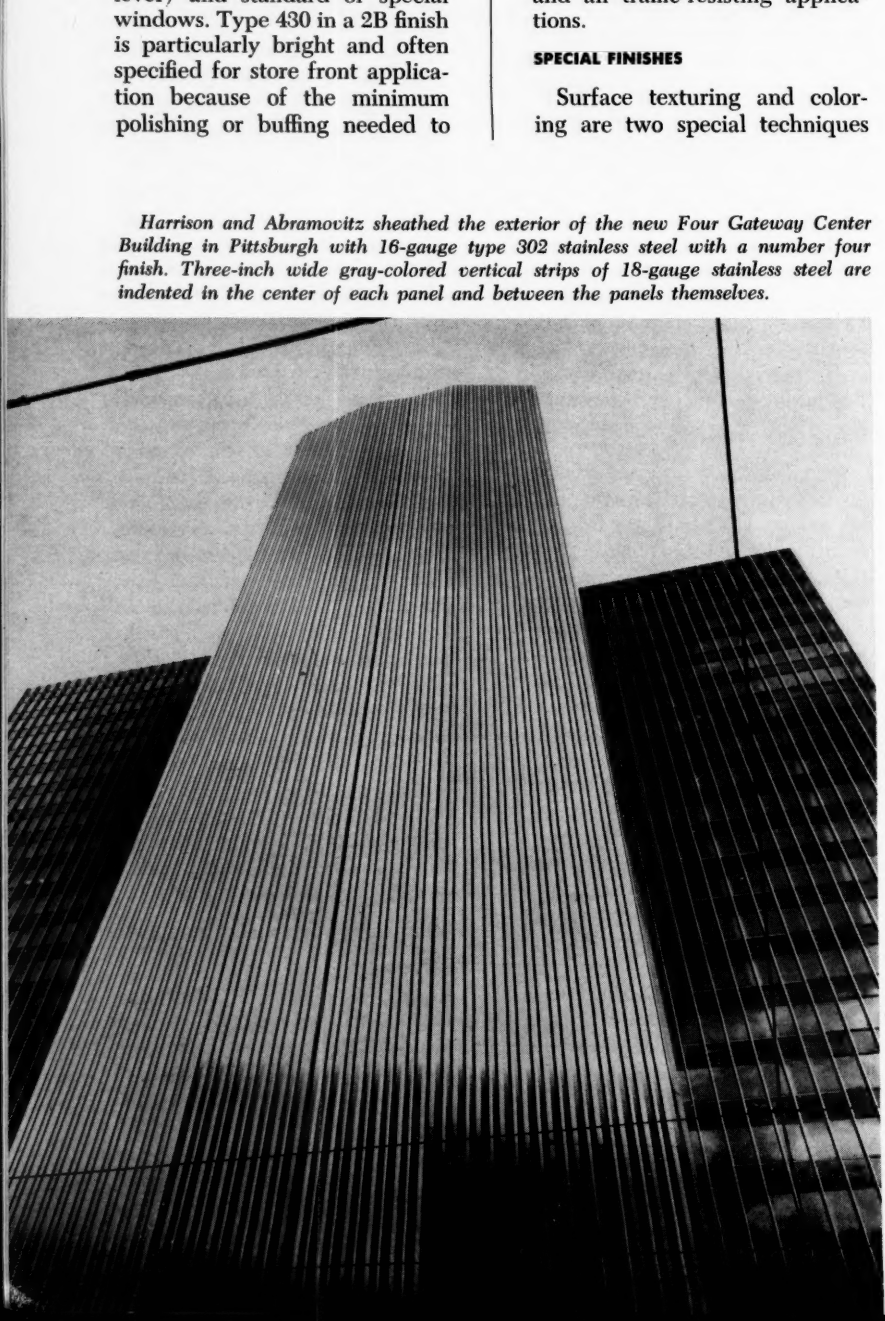
SPECIAL FINISHES

Surface texturing and coloring are two special techniques which permit design variability and help solve detailing problems. Surface texturing is generally obtained through the use of "semi-fabricated" sheet material which has an overall texture produced in its surface. This texture can take two forms. It can be coined or embossed into one surface only to deflect light and eliminate any undesirable reflections; or the texture can be produced between mating rolls which force the metal into a three-dimensional texture, adding stiffness while giving an overall surface treatment. Use of this process, with deep patterns, often permits reduction in gage without danger of distortion in relatively large surfaces.

Coloring can be obtained through a variety of systems. Black is perhaps best obtained through chemical treatment of the surface. Other colors are developed by coating with thermosetting acrylics, by porcelain enameling, or other proprietary systems.

The corrosion resistance of stainless steel makes it possible to combine colored and uncolored areas either on flat or textured panels. Textured panels can be colored and then highlighted by grinding the color from raised areas. Stainless steel will not corrode in exposed areas or under edges of color.

Harrison and Abramovitz sheathed the exterior of the new Four Gateway Center Building in Pittsburgh with 16-gauge type 302 stainless steel with a number four finish. Three-inch wide gray-colored vertical strips of 18-gauge stainless steel are indented in the center of each panel and between the panels themselves.



DESIGN CRITERIA

If the stainless steels are to be utilized efficiently and economically, their superior properties must be taken into account in basic design. Design of components must be based on the properties and formability of stainless steel, not on criteria developed for other materials. For instance, structural or load-bearing components such as mullions, door and window sections, often can be roll- or brake-formed of thin stainless steel sheet or strip. The same component designed

in another metal might require a heavy extrusion. Architectural specialists of the stainless steel producers, and many competent stainless fabricators, are ready to assist in preparing specifications or reviewing proposals.

REFLECTION

Control of reflection is a common problem with sheet materials. Non-ferrous metals and glass, along with highly-finished stainless steels, can present esthetic difficulties when large areas give distorted reflections. The problem of controlling distortion is greater when using stainless steel than other metals because the reflective surface will maintain its luster longer and the material can be used in extremely thin sections. The most basic and effective control of distortion is to avoid or minimize large plane areas.

On the Heppenstahl Building in Pittsburgh, a series of slightly concave panels were used. The same technique is used on many well-designed column covers.

Manufacturers of standard curtain walls use ribbed or fluted panels. There are several applications of die-pressed panels in which the metal flows and stiffens the panels.

The Columbus and Southern Ohio Power Building in Columbus, Ohio has an overall rolled-in texture pattern, as does the Union Carbide Building in New York City. In this latter case, the stainless steel has been blackened as well.

Ordinary corrugations, or simple vertical planes, accentuated with color, as in the case of the New York Power Authority Building in Niagara, and Gateway No. 4 in Pittsburgh, give style, freedom from distortion and economy of material. These same principles can be applied to a column cover as well as to a wall area. □

Northern Illinois Gas Company

Serving 2.5 million people Covering 10,000 sq. miles

ART ROOM
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■ Northern Illinois Gas Company which services a 10,000 sq. mile territory in northeastern Illinois, is a relatively young organization, though its predecessor company dates back to 1855. Incorporated in late 1953 it officially began operations as an independently owned gas utility in February of 1954. Currently there are about 110,000 stockholders. Its growth has paralleled that of the area it serves—an area extending from Lake Michigan almost to the Mississippi River and encompasses a population of almost 2.5 million.

NI-Gas is the second largest gas distributing utility in Illinois and the seventh largest in the nation.

In the past twelve months the company has added about 48,000 new customers. Increased supplies of gas have enabled the company to connect about 95,000 gas space heat customers in this period. The utility now serves about 700,000 customers, including 400,000 gas space heat customers.

MEETS DEMAND

After World War II, the demand for natural gas became so great the company asked for and was granted approval by the ICC to restrict sales of gas for space heating and some industrial uses until adequate supplies of natural gas were made available to meet this demand. The company operated under this restriction until late 1959 when greater supplies of gas were made available from pipeline suppliers and from storage.

Architects in northern Illinois are getting special help with their gas application problems these days from Northern Illinois Gas Company.

Recognizing that architects need a channel through which they can better coordinate their activities related to the gas company and a way to keep abreast of new developments in the gas industry, NI-Gas set up a liaison and information service program for architects and engineers about two years ago under the direction of James R. Hammers.

So successful was the program, the company expanded it to include Harold Burgart. Today, Hammers and Burgart are called upon regularly by architects to act as liaison agents to iron-out gas application problems, resolve situations before they occur and to obtain necessary information and specifications.

NI-Gas also keeps area architects informed about new heating and air conditioning developments, rates, specifications, and new gas applications and equipment.

Natural gas for space heating and other uses now may be obtained upon application for all new residential, commercial and industrial buildings, including multi-unit dwellings, schools, churches and municipal buildings. Recently the company was able to make gas for space heating available to about 1,500 already occupied buildings that were on waiting lists prior to July 1, 1960.

NI-Gas purchases gas for distribution from three major pipeline suppliers, the Peoples Gas System, Midwestern Gas Transmission Company and Northern Natural Gas Company. Natural gas is piped to northern Illinois from the gas fields of the southwest. During the current heating season, NI-Gas will buy about 619 million cubic feet of gas a day from pipeline suppliers.

The company also stores na-

NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS COMPANY *General Service Territory* **1960**

Territory 10,000 Sq. Miles Population 2,530,000 (est.)

Legend

- General Service Territory
- Northern Illinois Gas Company
- Northern Natural Gas Company
- Natural Gas Pipeline Co. of America
- Midwestern Gas Transmission Company
- Peoples Gulf Coast Natural Gas Pipeline Co.
- Chicago District Pipeline Company
- Natural Gas Storage Company of Illinois
- Major Supply Points

SCALE: 0 10 20 MILES (5 15)

tural gas during the summer for use on cold winter days when demands may exceed pipeline supplies. This gas is stored in vast, natural storage reservoirs several hundred feet below the surface.

Before an underground storage reservoir is placed in operation, NI-Gas, aided by company and outside geologists and other experts, conducts extensive tests and analyzes samples of various strata obtained during deep well drilling.

Gas is injected into a porous, water-filled sandstone layer. Covering the sandstone must be a solid dome-shaped cap rock. This cap rock keeps the gas from escaping upwards.

WATER PRESSURE HOLDS GAS

When gas is pumped into the "aquifer," it forces the water back in the sandstone layer. This water, under pressure, keeps the gas in place under its saucer-shaped "lid" and also aids in the withdrawal of stored gas.

In the past, most of this "storage gas" has been withdrawn from the Herscher underground storage reservoir, operated by the Peoples Gas System. NI-Gas has a one-third operating interest in this reservoir.

This winter NI-Gas' underground aquifer storage reservoir at Troy Grove will be placed in operation for the first time. This reservoir can furnish 100 million cubic feet a day now and already is being expanded.

The utility recently completed its new 75-mile pipeline that links the Troy Grove storage reservoir with the heart of the company's distribution system near LaGrange. Storage facilities will provide up to 310 million cubic feet of gas daily this winter. The company is continuing its search for other storage reservoirs in the area.

The company also has a wholly-owned subsidiary, NI-Gas Supply, Inc., that is engaged in the exploration of new gas wells.

The company is in the second year of a five-year "Growth Opportunity" Plan – a gradual realignment of the company organization, permitting the utility to expand in an orderly manner and to improve operating efficiency.

During the same five-year period, the utility plans to spend 280 million on construction, including $38 million for underground storage development.

In the 12 months ended July 31, revenues climbed to $125 million, up $26 million from the prior year, and earnings increased 22 percent over the previous 12 months.

NI-Gas recently announced programs of intensified area development and technological program of intensified area development and technological research. Current and long-range planning includes increased mechanization, work simplification, improved safety, expanded market research, extended sales activities, broadened public relations, and intensified employe relations. □

Inland Art — John Kearney

ART ROOM
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

by Richard G. Lundgoot, AIA

John Kearney is a versatile Chicago artist who is known around the city not only for his work in painting, sculpture, and metal work, but also for his long association with the Contemporary Art Workshop. He and sculptor Cosmo Campoli founded the Workshop in 1950, and have recently been able to settle in permanent quarters on the Near North Side. An enthusiastic supporter of cooperation and communication between artists, he has consistently worked to promote the Workshop as a center where artists can meet to discuss their ideas and help each other find a market for their work. The Workshop idea has attracted much attention in art circles.

Kearney proved to be quite articulate about his life and work when we met at the Workshop to discuss his work. He seemed most interested in talking about his experiences, observations of artists and the future of art, and the techniques he uses in his work. Enthusiasm, energy, optimism, and self-assurance are the personal qualities which seem most characteristic of him.

After finishing his education at Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, he lived for a while in Detroit, but soon became discouraged with what he felt was a general lack of interest in art in that city. He then tried roughing it in an old cabin in a Pennsylvania farm area, painting and supplementing his income by working as a laborer, but found that he did not like the isolation from other artists. The next and final step was Chicago, and his work has been well accepted here.

OXEN OF OAXACA—John Kearney

His work has been exhibited in galleries and museums all over the country, including the Detroit Art Institute, Chicago Public Library, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C., and the National Academy of Design in New York City. He took the top prize for sculpture at the Ringling Museum in Sarasota, Florida last spring, and won the first prize in the Magnificient Mile Festival in 1952. Other prizes include the Wallace Truman prize at the National Academy of Design in New York City, and fourth prize at the Old Orchard Show in Chicago.

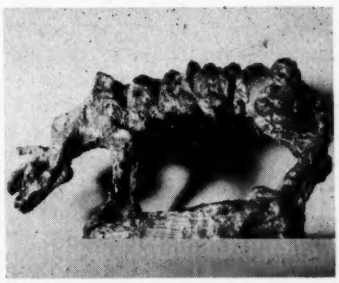
Kearney does a lot of his painting on location, using local scenes and events to stimulate ideas. He spends summers on the New England Coast, doing bright, colorful landscapes of the area. The ports, particularly, seem to interest him, and they form the subject matter of most of his work. When he discusses these paintings, he talks in terms of technique, rather than stressing an idea or theme. For the most part, they are pastel in color, but strong, and paint is applied with a pallet knife. They have a loose, water-color quality which is quite striking in oil. He has well developed methods for creating certain effects, though he feels that he paints "from the sub-conscious," or intuitively. For example, in his "Wharf of the Seven Seas," he deliberately painted in background detail and then carefully rubbed it to create a feeling of distance.

Although he prefers to paint what he calls "optimistic, positive themes," he does occasionally deviate from this approach in his paintings. Here he discusses theme more than technique. One example of this is a violent purple and orange expressionistic treatment of a starving dog attempting to eat the carcass of another dog while fighting off vultures, and called "Dog Eat Dog." He saw this scene in Mexico and was deeply affected by it.

"Oaxaca Oxen" illustrates another technique which he uses. It is a bright yellow, purple, and orange oil of oxen superimposed on each other many times. Another landscape, "Bards of the Dunes," depicts two shacks on a dune which is slowly slipping into the water. He uses a simplified line technique, and it is smooth and fluid.

Kearney uses a variety of techniques and themes in his sculpture as well as in his painting. Two of his most striking pieces are done in a similar manner. One is his prize-winning "Christ with the Loaves and Fishes," in which he attempts to bring forth a more masculine concept of Christ by making the body angular, the features thin and rugged, and the beard bristling. The other is "Watutsi Warrior," a thin, angular, yet extremely graceful man with a spear; there is a wonderful loose-jointedness to this figure. He constructed

STARVING BITCH—John Kearney



these first with pieces of firewood, then poured liquid metal over them, and finally cast them in bronze. The surface is rough, as if the metal formed drops as it hardened.

He sculpts with a variety of materials, sometimes silver. His "Camel" is done in fused silver plates over a wire armature, the armature actually being separate from the silver and showing through the plates in spots. As with his paintings, he prefers to express positive ideas, but occasionally comes through with what he calls a "negative thought," as he does in "Starving Bitch," an emaciated, desperate-looking dog.

Kearney is quite well known for his outstanding talents as a silversmith in jewelry. Most of his pieces are custom made, and he attempts to design jewelry in such a way that it will compliment the personality and appearance of the person wearing the piece. One outstanding piece was a crucifix designed in such a way that the cross and halo were implied rather than defined clearly in the usual manner, requiring the viewer "to work to complete the form," as Kearney said.

One of Kearney's most outstanding qualities is the fact that he works so well in such a variety of areas. He is an expert craftsman and technician who can move in almost any direction he chooses with respect to technique and art form. He knows how to create the effects he wants, and he does it with skill, sureness, and resourcefulness. His sense of design and proportion is quite good. The only criticism which might be made is that he tends to confine himself too much to pleasant themes, at least with respect to humans. He leaves the area of human sadness and conflict unexplored, for the most part.

His work is well worth seeing. The largest collection of his work can be seen at any time at the Workshop at 542 W. Grant Place. He will also be exhibited at galleries in and around the city in the next few months.

Architect In Practice

by Louis E. Fideler Jr., AIA

As we stand today on the threshold of the sixties, we realize that the future is dependent upon our growth. If this nation is going to continue to be healthy and prosperous, if it is to advance and to maintain its world position—this growth is imperative! Development must be at a rate of approximately 5% per annum in America in order for its people to maintain world leadership.

This growth is necessary if we are to provide food and shelter, work and play, education and training for an ever growing population. Our birth rate is growing, our longevity has been lengthened and new family formations are on the upsurge. Our whole economy must advance if an increasing standard of living is maintained for an exploding population. Yet the most important measures we can take to increase our rate of economic growth has been sadly neglected.

America leads the world today in production per man hour because it has provided each worker with more and better tools than any other nation. But our growth is presently retarded because we are not replacing our tools of production fast enough to keep pace with the world's rapidly advancing technology and our own vast economic potential.

If we are to increase our productivity and maintain our leadership in relation to foreign competitors, American industry must invest more capital in the form of new and better plants and equipment.

We must encourage growth of American business by investment incentives. Our ability to hold our own against foreign competition depends primarily on the volume of new investment – on the replacement of obsolete buildings and tools with the most modern efficient plants and equipment.

PROFITS ARE INCENTIVES

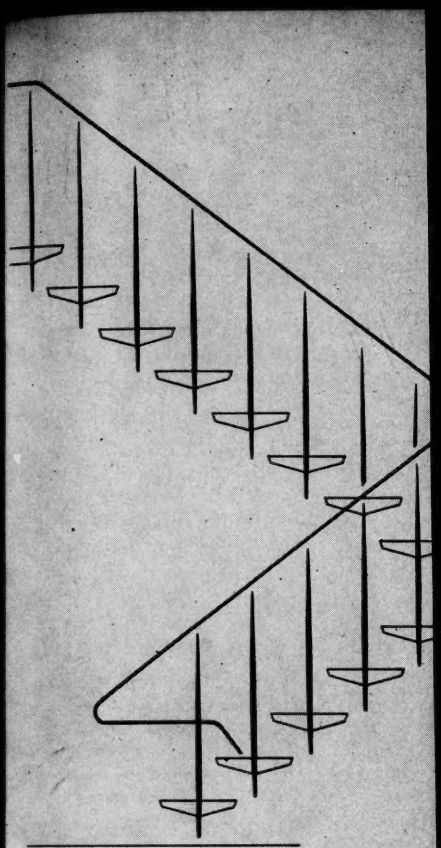
The main source of capital for new plants and equipment has come from the profits of corporations themselves. Of these, the largest amount is what corporations are allowed to set aside free of tax each year for depreciation (the obsolescence of existing plants and equipment).

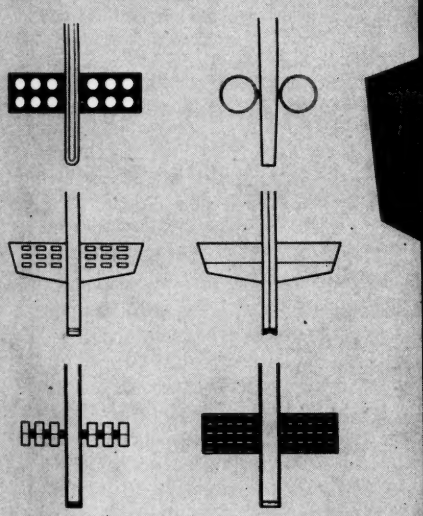
What is needed now, and urgently, are tax reforms that will encourage the maximum amount of modernization and new investment. Instead our present tax laws are the most restrictive and discouraging of any leading industrial nation in the world. We are far behind many other countries in solving the problem of inadequate depreciation allowances and lack of new investment incentives.

In Germany, for example, tax reform played a central role in the miraculous recovery which began in 1948. Basic industries that replaced equipment were allowed a tax write-off of 50% of their whole investment in the first year. This stimulated rapid growth, and loss of government revenue from tax reform was less than government revenues derived from increased production, business activity and corporate profits.

In American industry, however, economists have estimated that the costs of replacement are outrunning depreciation allowances by several billion dollars a year.

In January of 1960, the Senate Select Committee on Small Business reached the conclusion that, "Present depreciation policies do not sufficiently encourage the expansion of the national economy. Indeed those policies have, in all probability, stifled economic growth. The twin problems of inflation and technological obsolescence have made our depreciation policies completely out of date." This tax revision is





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urgent in order to stimulate growth in the sixties.

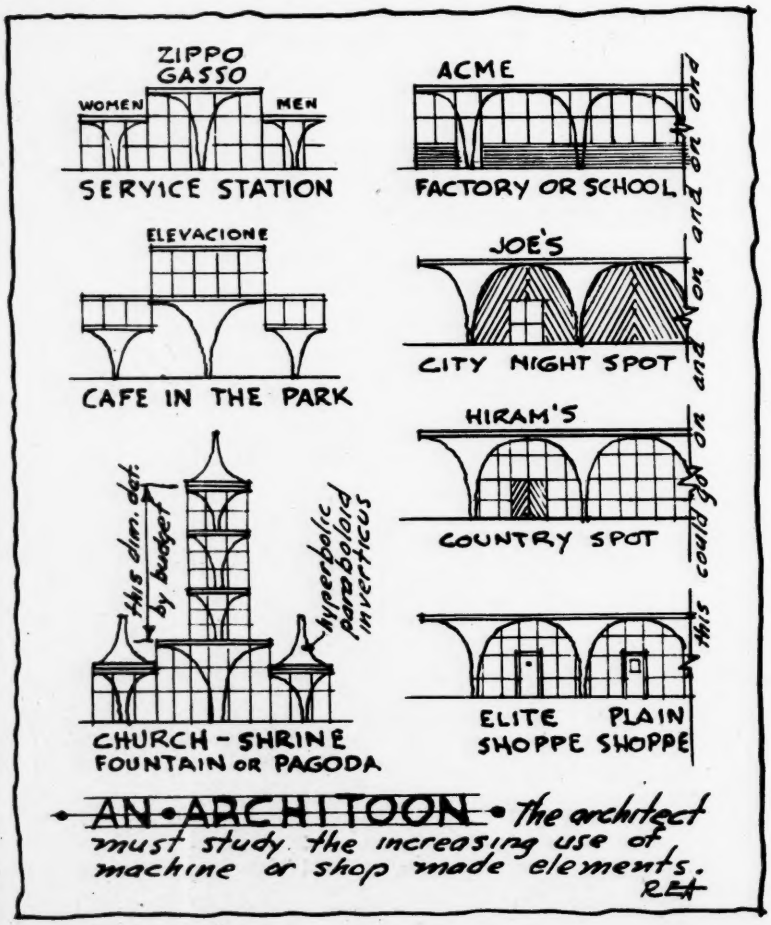
TAXES LIMIT GROWTH

Another case where archaic tax laws are limiting growth is in the area of urban renewal. Today most cities are subsidizing slums by undertaxation, and discouraging improvement by overtaxation. These conditions are made worse by allowing "slumlords" to take big depreciation write-offs on buildings that couldn't possibly depreciate any further.

Most cities are creating new slums faster than they can salvage their older ones. All the billions we are spending for urban redevelopment and public housing is not working fast enough to keep ahead of decay and blight. Overuse of land can be prevented by zoning, but the only way to attack the problem of underuse of land is to put the profit motive to work and make it more lucrative to improve a property than to let it decay.

Because of heavy taxation on efficient new city apartments, fewer than we need are being built, but even more important is the fact that low taxation on rundown old buildings and slums encourages the spread of blight. "Slumlording" is presently more lucrative than any honest effort in the direction of renewal and redevelopment.

Our economy, presently sick in recession, is a tax activated, tax decelerated, tax directed and tax dominated society. Taxes today are a cancerous growth that is eating away at the very foundations of our existence. Long overdue reforms are desperately needed, and unless these revisions are instigated soon, architecture, as we define it, (like the bison of the old west) will not suddenly die, but will fade slowly into obscurity and from there to virtual non-existence.



Central Illinois Comment

a column about Central Illinois Chapter matters and members by Edward L. Verkler, AIA, Peoria.

Assuming there may be some readers interested in Chapter activities, I have checked over minutes of our meetings for the last six months and have the following pertinent items to report:

—Our 2nd Vice President, Jerome Ray, moved to Florida this past summer, resigning his position. The executive committee selected yours truly to fill the unexpired term. As a comparatively new corporate member, I accepted the honor with a sincere determination to do the best job possible to promote and develop the Institute and the members in our area, and to increase our service to the communities in which we live.

We welcome Ed Verkler back to his column. We think this one is particularly good—news and views from central Illinois. Other areas please note: you can do this, too.

—The Champaign-Urbana area architects have established a subchapter of the Central Illinois AIA Chapter, which is essentially, a division as recommended by the proposed Institute reorganization. President Richardson, who sparked the new group, reports there are over 70 registered architects in his area, and they hope the new sub-chapter will become a real force in community affairs. I think this action will promote further city divisions within our chapter area.

—The Chapter made the following appointments to replace the late Charles Behrensmeyer. To serve his remaining one year term on the Board of Directors—Fred Sologga, Decatur. To serve

his remaining term as a delegate to the Architects Association of Illinois—Ernest Stouffer, Urbana.

—The officers and directors decided the many committees within our organization were unworkable, and too often, inactive. Result—the following base committees which should be the minimum to accomplish the job:

1. Executive and membership committee
   Ambrose Richardson, Chairman
2. Committee of Office Practice, Fees Structure and Construction Industry
   Dean Hilfinger, Chairman
3. Committee on Governmental Relations, Legislature and Enforcement of the Act
   Harry Fernandes, Chairman
4. Committee on Special Buildings, including Schools and Hospitals
   A. Richard Williams, Chairman
5. Committee on Public Relations
   Edward L. Verkler, Chairman

—Murray S. Hanes, Springfield, has been named Emeritus member of Central Illinois Chapter for his service to the profession as a member of the Illinois Architecture Registration Board.

—The Corporate Membership of our chapter was increased by two, with new members, Donald L. Brooks-Miller and Charles A. Rubinelli. Both are University of Illinois graduates, and have recently opened an office in Peoria under the name of Brooks-Miller and Rubinelli, Architects. We certainly wish them good luck in their new partnership and are glad to have them "aboard."

—Four new associate members were also included in the Chapter. Phillips B. Withrow, Ralph E. Cufaude and James E. Gardner, all with the firm of Lundeen and Hilfinger, and Summerfield Day, who was transferred from the Colorado Chapter.

—The annual joint meeting of the AIA and AGC was held in Springfield on December 3. The speaker for the day was Stephen Love, Northwestern University Attorney, who discussed the Mechanics Lien Law. This was followed by a panel discussion of four architects and four contractors concerning the AIA General Conditions.

As Secretary of the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, I have an ever increasing flow of documents across my desk, and an active part in the planning program. I am certainly happy to report a considerable surge of interest in planning and zoning activities throughout all three counties. Our new Executive Director, G. Louis Heller, has stepped in with both feet and is doing an excellent job. Phase II of our planning program (111 P-31 Project) commenced on December 1, with a federal grant of $47,000—which will be supplemented by matching local funds. A major share

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of the work on Phase II has been transferred from Community Studies of Kansas City, to the local resident staff. Mr. Heller announced at the quarterly meeting, the appointment of Rimon Massad as Planner, Karl Kriesel, Assistant Planner and Chas. McIlnay, as Draftsman Technician. The position of Sr. Planner and Jr. Planner are yet to be filled.

A survey of five other regional or metropolitan planning agencies of similar population, disclosed a per capita cost varying from $0.57 to $1.70. The Tri-county Commission per capita cost to date is $0.87—a small amount to pay for a vast amount of knowledge and the benefits to be gained by the citizens.

A population study just completed by Mr. Heller, disclosed some interesting items. The Tri-County area, during the last decade, grew at a rate less (14.6%) than the state (14.9%) or the nation (18.8%). This is the first time the area failed to lead the state and the nation since the decade of the 20's. And, for the first time, the urban area outnumbered the central city.

Our increasing problem of old age housing is high-lighted in this population study, by the ratio of births to deaths. During the decade of the 20's, the ratio was approximately 1 to 1, but in the 50's, the deaths amounted to 26,308 and the births, 73,050! This also points a long finger at the great need for more classroom facilities. Apparently some architects will still be busy with school work regardless of other pending economic conditions. The most disturbing fact was the increase of the resident labor force at a faster rate than population. If our Tri-County area retains the projected natural increase in population (364,540 by 1970—and this is conservative) we will have to create 4000 jobs per year to take care of a resident labor force of 153,000 people! These are the figures that explain why the industrial development activities of our area (and probably everywhere else) have a real job ahead.

Chicago AIA Comment

a column about AIA Chicago Chapter matters and members by R. Rea Esgar, AIA.

Under date of October 20, 1960 the Secretary of one of the Boards of Education in the Chicago suburbs made public an announcement that the board was going to select an architect for a school addition. Any architect registered in Illinois was eligible for consideration and would be given "free of charge" "a copy of the room requirements, the size of these rooms, a print of the present school layout and a copy of the topological survey." I'm still wondering if the secretary didn't mean "topographical."

All interested architects were to be prepared by November 9 (20 days) to present to the board their plans for solving the problem. The presentation could be in any form the applicant desired and he would be given a forty-five minute period for an oral presentation and *must* have presented his plans for building materials to be used and the estimated costs.

□

Here we have a situation where the owner is proposing to solicit site analysis, plan analysis, material suggestions and cost estimates "in any form" the applicant desired at no cost to the owner. We know that to be in any way specific and to have any meaning these analyses would have to be based on sketch plans and even models, all for free! If 20 architects went after the job only one of them was going to be paid for his services. No mention was made of the mechanical services or utility connections all of which materially affect the cost estimate. Actually the Board was prepared to watch the architectural applicants go thru their acts pretending to have made careful studies and with the look of skilled operators on their faces talk and show their studies for 45 minutes. I can't imagine established architects being interviewed without having with them an exhibit of work they have done in the same or related fields. These exhibits are proof of the architects' ability and what he has done for other clients he can do for this one.

□

Where does that leave the new architect without a history of accomplished work? I'm afraid his free sketches and cost estimates aren't going to get him anywhere unless he has friends on the board!

The AIA has been recommending for years that architects be active in their own communities in all manner of local organizations, and if the younger architect has done this he just may have cultivated enough friends on the school board to swing the job to him regardless of the display of accomplished work put on by the older firms. And is there a school board anywhere which doesn't want to be fair about the selection of an architect but which doesn't already have "ideas" about who is best, who is available and whose appointment is most politically expedient?

□

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Chapter authorized a letter to this board of education pointing out the ethics of the situation, recommending the oral examination only, and offering to aid the board in any way including a committee of disinterested architects to consult with them. This letter of criticism and offer of aid went unanswered and our professional offer of free consultation was ignored. Evidently the board of education only wanted free sketches and free cost estimates. No reliable results of their interviews are available as yet to us but since the advertisement for applicants was a public statement, no doubt there will be a public statement announcing the results of the interviews. The methods used to

select the successful applicant will probably remain a mystery except to the school board members.

□

It does become redundant to us architects to keep pointing out the fallacy of providing free sketches but it seems there are always a few who haven't become convinced or who have never heard it. This present case was brought to our attention by six different architects near to or in the community in question all of whom refused to take part in the "selection" process but thought that other architects should be alerted. Thus automatically this school board lost the possible services of six well qualified offices any one of which could have done a creditable job.

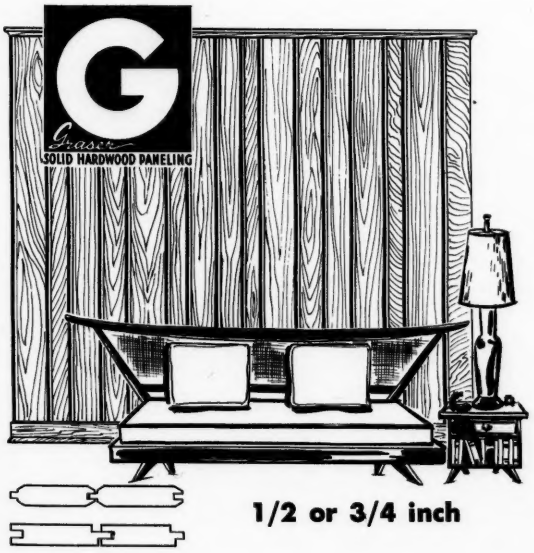
□

Remember the AIA's stand on free sketches which restricts such services to established clients. This does not prohibit an architect from sharing in the risks of a business venture along with promoters, realtors and other businessmen. We should be sure, however, that the business risks are shared equitably.

I know of one reliable businessman who owns a half city block and has $200,000 cash to invest. His friend has $600,000 to invest in the same venture which is a very high class apartment hotel with underground garages, club restaurant and health club facilities. All an architect has to do to get this job is to produce the sketch plans and perspectives and work out the operating cost so that the balance necessary can be furnished by a mortgage. The architect is risking the entire cost of the promotional work and the businessman and his friend, up to the time of getting the mortgage, have risked nothing. If the mortgage is turned down or the $600,000 friend backs out, who has furnished the free sketches and taken all the risks? Who is sorry at that point that he ever heard of the project?

□

In this particular instance isn't it logical to assume that the risk should be divided and that the cost of the promotional work should be born by all three promoters including the architect? Perhaps the architect gets paid 2/3 to 5/6 of his cost sharing the risks but at least he was a businessman and the risk was equitable. Contrast this situation with that of the gullible architect so job hungry that he provides free sketches, pretty pictures and lots of work and ends up broke. We must remain imaginative and dreamers, but we must also remember sound business principals and one of the first principals of sound architectural business is no free sketches except to established clients or under approved competitions. Need we say more?



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From the Ground Up

by William B. Baime, Chairman, Public Relations Committee

From time to time I probably 'kid around' as much as anybody about membership in the stem-twisters club, about the things that are light, things that are capricious, things that are approached in an air of levity. However, as it must come to pass with all architects at one time or another, this month's column is more on the serious side.

Serious because of many reasons, one of which is an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Engineering News Record* about a building collapse where five men were killed and others seriously injured. Also in the same issue, under the editorial page, and this is in a manner of paraphrasing, was a column that dealt with the "Betrayal of Trust"; dealt with the professional ethics of, in this particular case, engineers. In reality the words were just as apropos to the professional ethics of architects or any other group that deals with public safety and welfare.

Normally, we go along in our everyday practice, and each of us, in his own way and to his own degree, sets up and practices what he feels to be his own personal standard of "ethics and honor." Suddenly, an article appears concerning a collapse and subsequent death ("due to a lack of a high enough standard?"). Maybe, had we been the architect, it would not have been our fault because we had nothing to do with the building other than drawing the plans; maybe it is not the fault of the engineer because maybe he just never supervised what he designed; perhaps it is not the fault of the contractor either because perhaps, or just maybe, he was trying to save the owner money. No matter what the reason, there was a collapse, or at least sufficient failure to cause a collapse.

Maybe it is time, in reading this column, that we all sit back for a few minutes and take a look at our own "canons of ethics"; of professional responsibility, of the seriousness of our obligation to the public that we serve as regards their safety and welfare.

* * *

Had an interesting talk with George Ramsey of the Building Department (and also a member of our Chapter) and some of the men that work with him, on the matter of prestressed concrete. I cannot say that George is right about everything, nor certainly would I say that he is wrong about everything. I will say this, that from the test reports that I was shown, from the conversation that we had, and from the personal knowledge that I have working with the building department in the capacity of a private practicing architect, I certainly can not disagree with the stand that George's department is taking on the matter of prestressed concrete.

George is probably one of the most dedicated and earnest persons I have met in a long time. The stand that his department is taking, has taken, and this is my personal opinion and by no way reflection of Chapter policy or opinion, I think is quite correct. There is too much of an area of unknown within the designing profession, those that are responsible for formulating the standards, and those that are responsible for the execution of the design and standards, to feel that we can make certain assumptions on prestressed concrete without the benefit of having tested the sections for either fire or structural strength.

It is my belief that the Building Department is not taking an arbitrary stand, but is taking a stand which it feels, in the long run, will be of benefit not only to the profession, but also, the safety and the welfare of those that occupy the building, own the building, and build the building. To this extent, and for these reasons, in part, the Public Relations Committee of the Chapter has embarked upon a coordinated effort and action to lay before the members of our Chapter and the allied professions that we work with a more complete program toward the end of better understanding the technology of the medium of prestressed concrete and its uses.

* * *

I have often heard many of the fellows say that they have no time to waste on AIA meetings, or at Producer's Council luncheons, or affairs like the South Side Planning Luncheon at McCormick Place. Each time I hear this, I cannot help but stop and think of the vast amount of awareness that I personally get in talking to fellow architects and engineers and others at these meetings.

I cannot help but think back to discussions ranging in nature from landscaping to structural design; conversations covering personalities from the mucker on the job to the money men that are responsible for providing the where-with-all to proceed with the job.

To me it really isn't a waste of time. It's probably one of the best forums available for learning about—and learning from—architects, engineers, clients, contractors, and all of the others that we in day to day practice deal with.

ADDENDUM

The Architects Tour McCormick Place

The December meeting of the Chicago Chapter was one of the most successful ones we've ever had. Kudos to the program committee for a well arranged dinner, program and tour.

We received very courteous help at the information center to direct us to the room where we were meeting. We were surprised at the number of architects, their patient wives and guests who were there by 5:50, and thick and fast they came at last. We went because the nature of McCormick Place intrigued us and we had to see for ourselves.

The dinner was excellent and after a few announcements by Bill Bachman (complete with foggy voice to go with his English tweed suiting), Al Shaw took over to tell us of the early planning struggles to get the Hall and traffic pattern straightened out. Incidentally, we wonder if Al ever found sheets 10-11 of his speech? Maybe his ex-secretary could tell him where they went.

Even more interesting was the tour to see the more important features. Weaving thru some of the lakeside rooms we ended up at the formal reception room at the northeast corner. This has a magnificent view of water and skyline and will undoubtedly be sumptuous when it's complete.

The change of pace was abrupt to say the least—the next area close by was the huge incinerator room. Someone said something about Buchenwald. Then on to view the nerve center for all utilities with a good explanation by a recording from Barber-Colman. Wish some of our clients could have similar tapes for instructions on how to operate their mechanical systems.

Then upstairs to see the huge hall area. Vast is the only word—and it struck us as being very well done. Of course there is organized confusion of ducts, pipes, catwalks, fixtures, fans, etc. in the ceiling area, but they're so high we didn't mind a bit. The utility boxes in the floor at frequent intervals will be a tremendous help to exhibitors—how many times have water, power, air, drains, etc. been non-existent in hotels?

We wonder if there are enough escalators—Glad to have those we found.

The little Theater (recital hall they say) is very simple and intimate in feeling. Particularly good is the seat spacing—no rising or toe smashing by late comers. The large Theater, though unfinished, will be better it seems than the Civic Opera House for proportions.

We had never seen a half million dollar kitchen before. It was overwhelming in its complexity and efficiency. The hot-cold carriers were intriguing and seem

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to be an excellent answer to carry foods the long reaches to distant dining rooms in their intended condition. With all the rumpus in Congo, we wondered if they would be interested in a set of huge soup kettles. Maybe we better not mechanize them too soon.

The Art Gallery will be our target for our next visit. It should be a refresher in the midst of such concentrated commercialism as there will be when shows follow one on another.

We understand that even now the building is 85% spoken for over the next two years. Evidence enough, isn't it, that such a hall was needed.

Our sincere congratulations to Al Shaw and all his associates for a job well done, requiring imagination, patience and skill to come out with this excellent answer.

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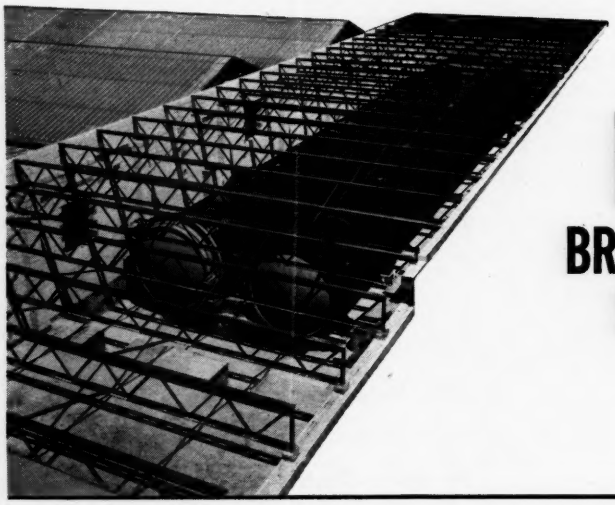

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Preservation Kudos

This resolution concerning the Republic and Cable buildings was adopted by the Preservation Committee, Chicago Chapter, AIA, on November 23rd:

WHEREAS – The architectural firms of Skidmore Owings & Merrill and Naess & Murphy have volunteered and are now preparing Historic American Buildings Survey records of the Republic and Cable buildings, and:

WHEREAS–Demolition of these distinguished Holabird & Roche structures and replacement by new ones is regrettably unavoidable because of prevailing economic conditions, and:

WHEREAS–This is the first instance known to the Committee of such awareness of responsibility and generous cooperation by architectural firms and of full recording of any modern office building,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED–That the Committee, though deeply deploring the severe loss to historic architecture in Chicago suffered by demolition of these structures, nevertheless commends the above mentioned firms for their action in recording the Republic and Cable buildings for posterity.

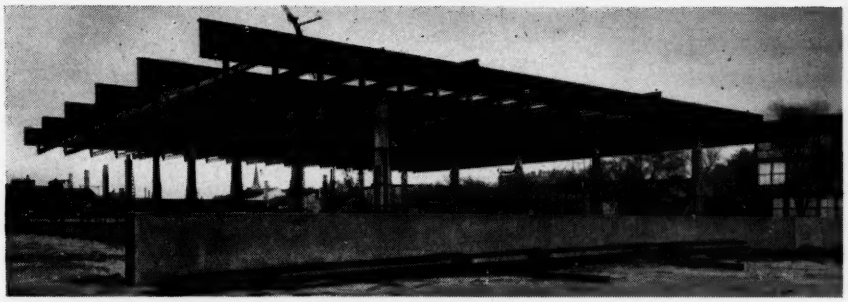
LETTERS

Dear Editor:

A number of architects in the state have asked questions regarding the correct procedure to follow in calling attention to alleged violation of the Illinois Architectural Act.

One of two courses of action are available. The first being to write directly to the attention of Mrs. Margaret Downey, Department of Registration and Education, Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois. The second procedure involves notifying the party designated by the architect's local chapter of the AIA who will in turn carry through with the notifications to Springfield. The latter procedure in many ways is more desirable. Copies of letters sent to the office of the Architects Association of Illinois, 221 North LaSalle Street, to the attention of Mr. Edward H. Matthei, Chairman of the Committee for act inforcement, Architects Association of Illinois. Following this procedure will assure a coordinated effort on the part of both the AIA and AAI so that proper follow through can be maintained.

Very truly yours,
Edward H. Matthei



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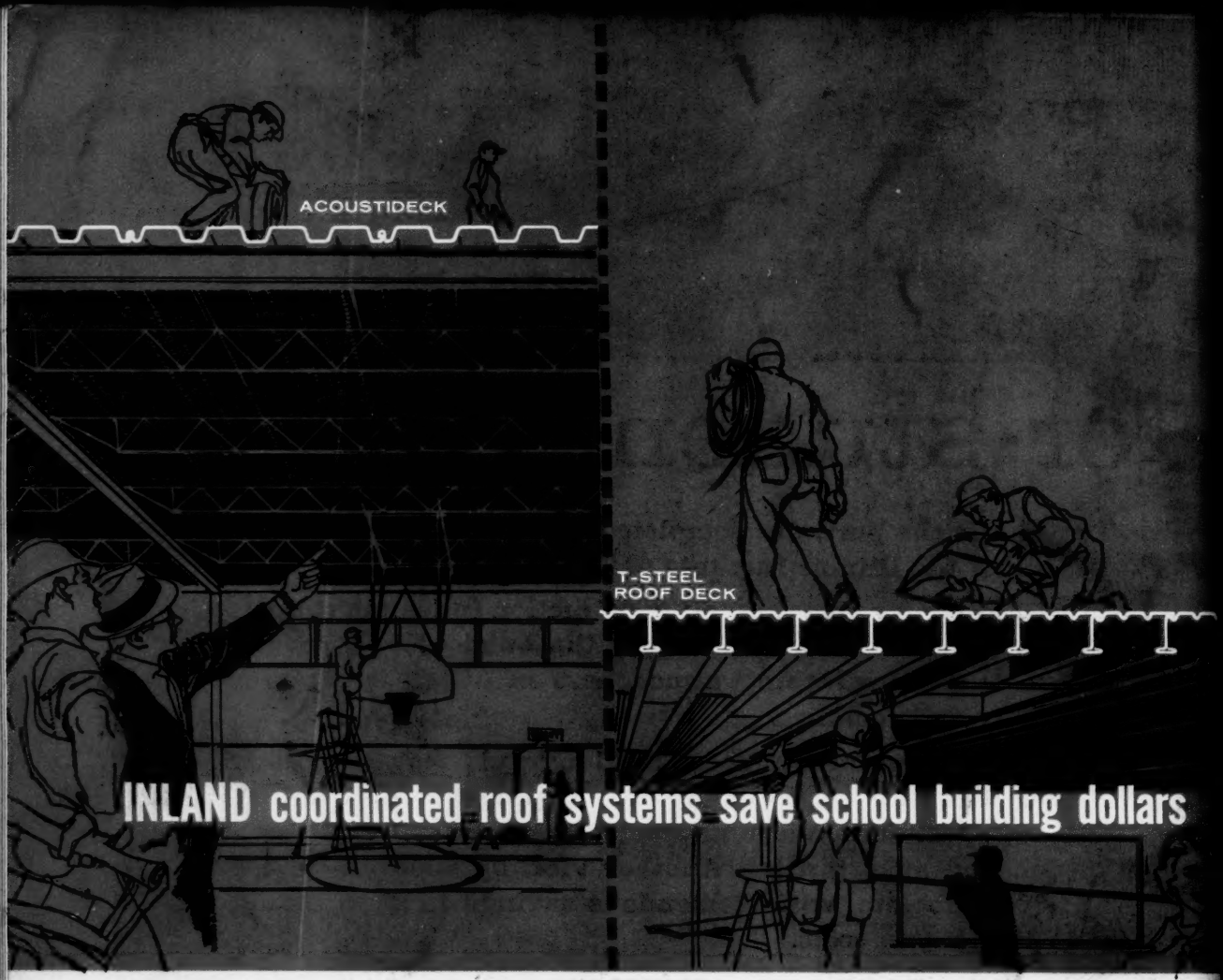

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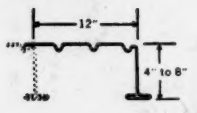

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